CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.] Charlotte, (N. C.) November 11, 1836. [NO. 319.

T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered as a new engagement.

☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochrane is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1836.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
11 Friday.	6 53.5	7	
12 Saturday,	6 54.5	6	*For November, 1836.*
13 Sunday,	6 55.5	5	d. h. m.
14 Monday.	6 56.5	4	Last 1 3 16 aft'n.
15 Tuesday,	6 57.5	3	New 8 8 12 even.
16 Wednesday	6 57.5	2	First 15 1 3 aft'n.
17 Thursday,	6 58.5	2	Full 23 19 13 morn.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOVEMBER 3.

Brandy, Peach,	50 a 60	Iron,	5½ a 6
do. Apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bacon,	16 a 17	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	25 a	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Lump,	15 a
Cotton,	16 a 17	Salt,	60 a 90
do Bagging,	20 a 25	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Corn,	65 a 70	Tallow,	9 a 10
Flaxseed,	81½ a	Wheat,	130 a 140
Flour,	8½ a 9½	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Feathers,	45 a	Wool,	30 a 35

CHERAW—NOVEMBER 1.

Bacon,	41 a 15	Iron,	5 a 6½
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 55
Bagging,	61 a 30	Oats,	40 a
Bale Rope,	12½ a 14	Rice,	4 a 5
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Sugar,	13½ a 15
Cotton,	17 a 17½	Salt, in sacks,	2½ a 3
Corn,	65 a 70	do bush.	75
Flour from wags.	8 a 9	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	40 a 43	Tobacco, manf.	10 a 15

Cotton.—The receipts of this town during the week, 552 bags, which sold at prices from 17 to 18 cents. The principal sales at 17½.

COLUMBIA—OCTOBER 29.

Beeswax,	12½ a 14	Molasses, Cuba,	43 a 56½
Bacon, round,	15 a 16	do Orleans,	60 a 62½
Bale Rope,	12½ a 13	Salt, in sacks,	3 a 3½
Bagging, hemp,	22 a 25	do in bulk,	75
do tow,	20 a 22	Sugar, loaf,	16 a 25
Cotton,	17½ a 18½	do brown,	12 a 14
Coffee,	15 a 17	do Orleans,	13 a 15
Corn,	75 a 87½	do St. Croix,	13 a 15
Flour, country,	60 a 90	do Havana,	16 a 18
Iron, Sweden,	6 a 7	Tallow,	10 a 12
do English,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—OCTOBER 29.

Apple Brandy,	39 a 45	Mackerel, No. 1,	10½ a
Bacon,	10 a 12	do No. 2,	9½ a
do Hams,	15 a 19	do No. 3,	7 a 0
Butter,	12½ a 20	Nails, cut,	6 a 7
Bagging,	18 a 24	Oats,	40 a 45
Bale Rope,	11 a 13	Rice, prime,	3½ a 3¾
Beeswax,	19 a 19	do inferior,	2½ a 3½
Cotton, upland,	13½ a 19½	Salt, in sacks,	1½ a 2
Coffee, prime,	14 a 14½	do in bulk,	22
do inferior,	11 a 13½	do T. Island,	30
Corn,	50 a 60	Sugar, Havana,	13 a 14
Cogn'c Brandy,	1½ a 2	do loaf,	16 a 20
Flour,	9½ a 11	do brown,	10 a 10½
Holland Gin,	1 a 1½	do St. Croix,	8½ a 12
Iron, Russian,	5 a 5	do Jamaica,	14 a 15
do Swedes,	5 a 5	do N. Orleans	8 a 10
Lard,	22 a 23	Teas,	1 a 1½
Molasses, Cuba,	40 a 41	Tallow, Carolina,	8 a 10
do Orleans,	30 a 32	Whiskey,	36 a 37

Springs & Dinkins.

THE death of Mr. Dinkins dissolves the above firm, and renders it necessary for all Persons having any DEMANDS against the concern, to present them for payment; and all those indebted to the firm, are requested to make speedy payment.—All open accounts not closed by "*CASH or NOTES,*" between this and next April, will be put in suit. The situation of the concern will not admit of long delay.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of Springs & Dinkins.
Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Returns his grateful thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal Patronage to the above firm, and informs them that he will continue to carry on the business in his own name, at their former stand, the "Brick Corner," where he has just received, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Groceries:

and hopes by assidious attention, general stock, and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of the Public Patronage.

LEROY SPRINGS.
Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836. 18tf

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified at the October term, 1836, of Mecklenburg County Court, as the Executor of Ruben Boswell, deceased, I hereby notify all persons owing said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

AMBROSE M. REA, *Executor.*
Oct. 28, 1836. 19-4w

LINCOLN COUNTY.

A Statistical Statement by the Delegates from Lincoln County, to the Convention in Salisbury.

In submitting a statement of the product of this County, we beg leave in the first place, to refer to the agricultural product of the County. To make an estimate of the quantity of Wheat, we must refer to the operations of our Mills. In making this statement, we will enumerate none but what are called in our County, Merchant Mills. (we have many more Mills that are not included in those that make Merchantable Flour, that grind a great quantity of Wheat, are not furnished with screens and fine Bolting Cloths to make Merchantable Flour.)

We have 38 mills in the county that have more than one run of stones. One of which is generally of the French or Georgian burr, with Bolting Cloths that make fine and superfine Flour, with screens to clean the Wheat of dust and grit. These mills only, are considered capable of making Merchantable Flour.

From an estimate of the quantity of Wheat ground at one of these mills, with two run of stones, we will arrive at somewhat like the quantity raised in the county. The middle of July is the time the new Wheat begins to go to the mills, which is generally by Wagon loads, and from that time to the middle of October, the mills are crowded with such quantities of Wheat, that in many instances the mills are run day and night; this is considered the busy season, by the millers. Taking as a very moderate estimate that each mill only grinds 80 bushels in every 24 hours, (most of these mills can grind that in half the time,) it would be 480 bushels per week, and 2580 bushels for six weeks only. This sum multiplied by 38, the number of mills in the County, that make Merchantable Flour, it would appear that about 92,880 bushels are ground up in the six weeks, by the 38 Merchant mills in the county; the most of this quantity of Wheat is for market. As our mills grind all the year, the product in this one species of grain, by a very small estimate, may be set less than between One hundred and One hundred and fifty thousand bushels, and this is at a time when all the Flour must be hauled to wagons.

The Flour from our country is generally sold in the upper part of South Carolina; Cheraw, Camden, and Columbia. The bakers in Columbia, prefer it to the Northern, as they say it works better, which no doubt is the case, as our millers do not grind the Wheat so close as they do at the North. Where they pay a high price for the Wheat, they try to grind all out of it they can; and by close grinding the Flour is more dead, in which case it will not work so well.

The quantity of other grain we cannot ascertain. Corn is not an article that will pay for hauling on wagons; the surplus Corn is generally distilled into Whiskey, this article will pay some better for hauling on wagons. The Whiskey and Brandy made in this county is generally sold in South Carolina; a considerable quantity is taken to Georgia, where our farmers frequently sell their load, wagon, and team. One of our small Farmers living on Beaverdam Creek, 8 miles South of Lincolnton, who is a very exemplary, industrious man, and one of our best citizens, distills his surplus Corn. He made in one year, 2000 gallons Whiskey, and 1400 gallons Brandy; in a circuit of 4 miles round this Farmer, there are 65 distilleries. Beaverdam does not afford, by any means, the most fertile lands in the county; there are many neighborhoods that afford larger bodies of better land.

We will suppose throughout the county, there are only ten times as many more distilleries in this county, which will fall far short of the quantity, would make 650 distilleries, and suppose that each distiller in the course of one year, only distills 500 gallons spirits, including Brandy, it would make the number of 325,000 gallons of spirits in one year; a greater part of this grain if it could be got to the Sea coast at a reasonable price, would in all probability, instead of being made into spirits, be shipped to the West India Islands and made into bread there, in exchange for which we would receive Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt. As it would increase our exports, it would also increase our imports; the duties from the imports would pay additional duties into the Treasury of the United States, and cause the articles of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt to be abundant in our Markets, which would cause articles now universally used, to be furnished to our farmers at a much cheaper rate than at present, and at the same time, furnish an additional quantity of freight to a Rail Road each way.

Cotton.—This article is cultivated in the greatest quantities on the South Fork and on the Catawba near Beattieford, East of Lincolnton. Considerable quantities are raised 12 to 14 miles Northwest of Lincolnton, and it can advantageously be raised throughout the county; but many Farmers raise none, and with some it is not a principal part of their crop. The Cotton Factory near Lincolnton, consumes at least 9000 lbs. per month, 108,000 lbs. per annum, equal to 200 bags of 300 lbs each; this supply for the Factory is principally obtained from small planters, some of whom have not wagon and teams to take it to market; although the owner of the Factory has generally given the market price at Columbia, only deducting the price of hauling, the planters who have wagons and teams, generally haul it to Columbia, and very frequently sell it for less in Columbia than they could get at the Factory. The product of the county at the smallest calculation, may be estimated at 3000 bags.

Tobacco.—We have fine lands to produce this article, and a fine climate, but the difficulty of getting it to market, causes our Farmers to omit planting it. None is raised for market.

Hay, an article raised of a very fine quality in this county, from wet lands or natural meadows, and much tame grass, clover, herds grass, feather and orchard grass; there are but few farmers in the county that have not good meadows; many of these meadows will produce 4 tons of good Hay per annum per acre. Suppose the 1660 free-holders in the county to have only 4 acres each, (many Farmers have 20) and each acre to only produce 2 tons of Hay per acre per annum, it would appear at the smallest estimate, to be 12,800 tons per annum.

Could a market be found for the Hay produced in this county, (of a quality equal to the best timothy) is it not presumed that one half of the meadow lands in this county are in cultivation, more than double this amount could be produced for market, and suppose that only 12,800 tons of Hay could be sold at $5 per ton, it would amount to the sum of $64,000 per annum.

There are several Gold mines in the county, one of which is certainly the richest in the country, has lately produced 100 pennyweights per day from the labor of 7 hands, which in quicksilver, suppose this to be worth only 40 cents per pennyweight, would be 40 dollars per day.

We have in this county six Oil mills; the quantity of Oil made in these mills we could not ascertain. The operations of these mills go to show that a considerable quantity of Flax is raised.

We could not ascertain the number of Saw mills, which is considerable; as an evidence of the many Saw mills, every stream of sufficient size furnishes valuable seats for water power, of which there are a great many; the Southfork running nearly through the middle of the county, affords a great many valuable mill seats, with the advantage of water power, and the great many tributary streams, but a small part of which have been yet brought into use, but sawed Lumber is very plenty and so cheap that there are but few counties in the State where the Farmers so generally live in so neat and comfortable houses, and which has given employment to so many house carpenters, that a considerable number of our young men learn the house carpenter's business.

The same may be said of millwrights; the demand for mills has caused many young men to learn the millwright business; the necessary ambition among the mill owners has caused our Millwrights to exert their skill in making good substantial work that is rarely excelled in the State. Such is the character of our millwrights and house carpenters, that they have frequent calls to go into South Carolina to build mills or houses, such is the character of our mechanics of this kind in South Carolina, that generally a Journeyman who has learned his trade in this county, is at once relied on as a workman; another characteristic that recommends them is they are journeymen of sober and industrious habits.

We have one Woollen Factory in this county, with 40 spindles in operation, which has a fulling mill attached to it—the enterprising owner makes Janes cloth which he fulls. His factory has been in operation only about 18 months, all the goods he has made, he has found ready sale for, at from 60 to 80 cents per yard at wholesale.—These goods are sold by retail in our stores at 75 cents to 100, are coming into general use, the demand increases as the goods are known.

We will next say something of the Iron Works in this county; we have five Forges in operation which are able to make from the ore 250 lbs. of Iron to each fire, these 5 forges with the number of fires in use, are capable of making 2350 lbs. of Iron per day, and supposing they would work 300 days in a year, might produce 705,000 lbs. or 2515 tons of Iron; this is only from those Iron Works that make Iron directly from ore. Of those that work Pig metal there are five, they can make 350 lbs. per day to the fire, and from the fires worked by these Forges, they could produce 8100 per day or in 300 days 2,430,000 lbs. or 121,500 tons, making 128,850 tons of Iron, that may be made in 300 days from all the Forges in operation in the county, which at the price of only $80 per ton, would be worth $9,910,000. It is not supposed that all these Forges operate 300 days in a year, but if sufficient encouragement was offered for the sale of Iron, this could be the product or nearly so.

We have in addition to these Iron Works, four extensive Furnaces in operation, which are generally in operation not less than 4 months in the year; they work Hollow Ware, Machinery and Pig metal, to be worked into Bar Iron. Since the operations on the Gold Mines, there has been a considerable demand for cast Machinery for the Mills, to grind rock, and in the improvement of our Flour Mills cast Machinery has become in use and is preferred. The product of one of these Furnaces is usually about 18,000 lbs. of metal per week. Supposing these 4 Furnaces to be in operation only 4 months each in the year, it would make 16 months or 64 weeks of only 4 weeks to the month; would produce 115,200 lbs. or 5760 tons per annum. As there is no demand for the Pig metal, only to make it into Bar Iron, the principal part of the metal is made into Hollow Ware, which does not pay well to haul in wagons, but some of which is hauled into Georgia and a considerable quantity into South Carolina. As Iron Ore can be found in almost every hill in the county, if Pig metal could be transported to the seashore for a reasonable price, so as to afford a profit to the Manufacturers, this county could export an immense quantity of Pig metal, which is now worth from 42 to 48 dollars per ton in New York, but will not pay hauling in wagons. But if we had a communication by a Rail Road from Lincolnton to Fayetteville, at the highest calculation of freight on the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, 35 cents per 100 for each 100 miles; the distance now to Fayetteville from Lincolnton does not exceed 142 miles, would only be one half cent per pound or 50 cents per 100 lbs. This would enable the manufacturers to export Pig metal, and be well paid for it, after shipping it to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia or Boston, that would bring into demand much of our water power, and make the beds of Iron Ore valuable. Who can conceive the wealth to the State from the Iron Mines?

The increased demand for Iron for Rail Roads and other purposes, has lately raised the price considerably. What but Iron has been the wealth of Sweden, when the State of North Carolina has within its limits inexhaustible quantities, and probably could produce a quantity little short of that of Sweden if she would only provide a mode of transportation to the Sea shore by a Rail Road?

Notwithstanding this county is far in the interior, distant from market, and has had to rely pretty much on manufacturing within itself, and combining the value of the Iron Manufactures to that of the Agriculturalist, what has been the quantity of foreign goods sold and consumed in this county, and what amount of capital is used in this county in mercantile pursuits?

There are in the village of Lincolnton eleven mercantile establishments, which employ a capital of not less than $110,000. The goods for these mercantile establishments are purchased in Philadelphia, New York and Charleston; are generally shipped to Charleston; the heavy articles are boated to Columbia and wagoned from there at from 75 cents to 100 cents per 100 weight, over the worst roads in the Carolinas in winter, much worse roads than to Fayetteville. The lighter articles of goods are wagoned from Charleston at from $2 to $2 50 cents per 100 weight. The freight for the mercantile establishments only in Lincolnton, will load at least 100 wagons per annum of 4000 each, or 400,000 lbs.

In the county, *exclusive* of those in the village, there are 24 more mercantile establishments, who employ capital at least of $125,000. The freight of these 24 establishments will not be less than of these of Lincolnton. So that there are 35 mercantile establishments in the county, who have not less than 200 wagons of 4000 lbs. each, or 800,000 lbs. per annum. And this at times when all has to be hauled in wagons. If we had transportation on Rail Roads the weight would increase two, three, or perhaps four fold, in mercantile pursuits, and the exports from the county would likely exceed more than 10 times the present.

From the number of freehold voters in our county at the last Election, there were about 1600 votes given in the Senate, and about 2700 in the Commons. Calculating that only the 1600 freeholders in the county would consume only six bushels of salt each, which is, probably, much less than the proper quantity, and to say nothing of the balance of the voters, it would take 9600 bushels of this indispensable article per annum to supply this county; at 60 lbs. only to the bushel, will be 576,000 lbs., equal to 144 wagon loads of 4000 lbs. each. Suppose that the transportation on these 9600 bushels on a Rail Road there, would only be a saving of 25 cents per bushel, it would amount to the sum of $2400 per annum to the citizens of this county if the above estimate of the quantity of salt consumed be correct.

In the village of Lincolnton there is one extensive Coach Factory and one extensive Dearborn, and two other Shops that make Dearborns; three Blacksmith Shops; three Hatter Shops; three Saddlers, and Harness Makers; one Copper Smith; five Tailor Shops; one Printing Office; one Cabinet Maker, (but no Shoe and Boot Maker;) three Physicians; four practising Lawyers; a Male and Female Academy, and between 800 and 1000 inhabitants.

One of the Forges in this county has erected Rolling Machinery, to reduce the Iron into bars by rolling. This Iron is generally preferred by our Smiths, as it is rolled into more convenient shape for ironing Wagons, Dearborns or Carriages, works firm and well, is most in demand.

This Rolling Mill can roll 25 tons per week when supplied with Blooms, but the Forge attached thereto is unable to furnish that quantity, but can furnish from 7 to 8 tons per week. Attached to this establishment there is a Blast Furnace which produces about 2 tons of metal per day.

The owner of this Forge has also erected machinery for cutting Nails, which are as well cut, as light, and as well headed as any Nails made to the North, and are now most generally used in this county.

At these Iron Works they are not yet prepared to roll the Sheet Iron, although the Iron is perhaps the best in the country for that use. To show the quality of the Iron made in this county, a gentleman in the city of Charleston, who has an extensive Blacksmith's Establishment, had a wagon load of Iron offered to him from this county. The Iron he did not need;—he had a supply of Iron of the Swede and English, and his workmen were accustomed to the shapes and qualities of this English and Swede Iron; but he being a humane and wealthy man, he learned from the wagoner he could sell his Iron to no one else, and did not want to haul it back. The Iron, on examination, was of different shapes and sizes of that used by the gentleman in his shop, but he was sorry for the wagoner, and purchased his load of Iron. His workmen tried it. They said it worked much easier and welded better and firmer than the Iron they had been used to. The owner of the shop told his workmen to keep this Iron for particular work; but he said his hands were so anxious to work this Iron, they said they were doing principally particular work at all times, and he found they would have this Iron if they could get it, or, in his words, they would steal it to have the pleasure of working it. He said he was compelled to lock up this Iron to keep his workmen from having access to it, and handed it out himself only when they had something to make that required the better Iron. That his workmen did not mind its being in a shape that was disadvantageous. They so much preferred working this Iron, they would work it under all the disadvantages of shape or size, in preference to the Swede or English Iron which was of sizes calculated for the articles they were going to make. Such was the character given of the Iron from this county, by a gentleman who purchased it and who, from the appearance and shape of the Iron, had formed an opinion that it was worth but little. This gentleman has made a large fortune, and yet continues the operation of his Blacksmith's Shop.

To show the profits on the construction of Rail Roads, we will annex a few extracts from receipts on some of the Rail Roads, in the United States.

The New Jersey Rail Road, according to a Report in the Newark Daily Advertiser, the number of passengers in May, June and July, 1835, was 40,229

In the same months in 1836, 81,822

Increase 41,593. The receipts on the road for the last week in July were $3,800.

The receipts on the New York State Canals for the two first weeks in August were $80,559 57 cents; exceeding the collections for the corresponding weeks of last year $12,630 55 cents.

The receipts on the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road viz:

September	4,	$569 37
"	5,	1317 46
"	6,	1592 79
"	7,	2138 54
"	8,	2011 10
"	9,	1791 86
"	10,	1447 53
		$10,868 16

In 6 days. This is the largest amount received since the completion of the road in the same time, and at this time the greatest pleasure travelling had almost ceased. It is said the receipts on this road for the first 4 months will exceed $160,000. That the expenses during the period will not exceed $5000 per month, or in the aggregate $20,000. So that on the 1st December the nett proceeds will be $140,000, or 9½ per cent. on the whole of the stock paid in.

On the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, 43 miles, the estimated cost $900,000; in the first week in August $5889 86 were received from this road.

D. REINHARDT.
Lincolnton, N. C.

Letters from Texas.

NO. I.

From the Southern Argus.

NACOGDOCHES, Texas, }
Sept. 3d, 1836. }

To the Editor of the Argus:

DEAR SIR:—I arrived at this place yesterday, without having met with any extraordinary adventures. We find the country in a very unsettled condition, and the ardor of our company has been much diminished by the low bred vulgarity of its inhabitants. I was lodged last night in the principal hotel of this town, and the scurrility and beastly behavior of the inmates surpassed any thing that my mind had conceived human depravity capable of. Only conceive about 200 men in one house, and not perhaps a dozen respectable men among them, add to this that the whole were beastly drunk, and endeavoring to render themselves as contemptible and loathsome as possible, and you may have a *slight* idea of the scene which first greeted me on my arrival at Nacogdoches. This you may well conceive, was calculated to damp the ardor of a brave set of volunteers, who had been reared up in the higher circles of society, and who had left their homes and acquaintances, to fight for a weak nation, who were struggling against a powerful foe, for their national existence. I had heard so much of this people, and their struggle for independence, that my sympathies had been excited in their favor, and I had determined not only to become one of her champions in the field, but to use my pen in her defence in every possible manner. But I cannot do it at the expense of truth. But I am not yet discouraged at the prospect before me—I have learned from every one of the better part of society that I have seen, that this is looked upon as the rag-a-muffin part of Texas—that this part of Texas was first settled, and that nearly all the filth of the country is congregated about this place and San Augustine; and that in other parts of the country we shall find an intelligent and hospitable community. I can only say to my friends from the United States, that I would recommend them carefully to avoid San Augustine and Nacogdoches, and all that portion of country designated as the Red Lands.—This tract of country commences on the Sabine river, about 300 miles from its mouth, and runs back about 100 miles, nearly a due west course, and varying from 7 to 12 miles in width. It is interspersed with innumerable quantities of pure, transparent water, running over beautiful pebbly bottoms and generally well stocked with fish. The land is equal to the best uplands in Mississippi, and with a different population, it strikes me that it would be one of the most delightful countries I ever beheld. This, you will recollect, is the section of country which refused to take up arms in defence of Texan liberty, and who ran like frightened deer when they thought themselves in danger of being caught by Santa Anna. So true is it that cowards are generally depraved in all other traits of character.

The town of Nacogdoches was, under the Spanish Government, a town of some considerable importance, containing a population of 4 or 5000 inhabitants. Its whole population would not now exceed 500, and is decreasing every hour. The society is so miserable, that gentlemen of respectability are kept away from it, and it holds out very few inducements for men of capital.—It will consequently in a short time die a natural death. *Requiescent in pace.*

Gen. *Samuel Houston*, the Commander-in-chief of the Texan army, is now here. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and prepossessing manners. He is one of nature's noble men, and is perhaps better qualified to manage the affairs of this country than any other man living. He still walks with a crutch, though he has almost recovered from the effects of his wound.

The elections for President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives in Congress, will take place on Monday next.—Gen. Houston will unquestionably be elected President. Col. Austin is his opponent, but stands no chance of succeeding. The President, and all other officers in this country are elected directly by the people.

A courier has just arrived from the army, who brings an account of an attempted rescue of Gen. Santa Anna. The plot was matured by the Mexican Consul, in New Orleans, and was well devised. A ship was fitted out at his expense, and the command was given to a Castilian Spaniard. It was manned by American seamen, and was sailing under American colors. He had gathered up about 30 low bred Americans in New Orleans, who were placed on board to assist in case of a fight, and who came under the disguise of volunteers for the Texan cause. They had a quantity of wine on board which they were distributing freely among the citizens of Velasco, the place at which Gen. Santa Anna had been confined. The Captain of the vessel obtained an interview with him and commenced a conversation with him in Spanish, in which he explained the object of his mission. The wine was strongly saturated with opium, and several bottles were given to Santa Anna for the purpose of getting the sentinels asleep. Fortunately, one of the guard understood the Spanish language, and thus the plot was discovered. The vessel was instantly seized as a prize, the officers and crew detained as prisoners of war, and Santa Anna was removed to Columbia, and put in Irons. On searching the Captain of the vessel, a passport was found in the lining of his hat, which required all Mexicans cruisers to aid and assist him, and also gave him permission of entering and departing all Mexican ports. Santa Anna soared like a tiger at the prospect of being put in irons, and declared it to be a breach of national fidelity—the cold blooded murderer of Fannin, and his valiant corps, to talk about national fidelity—it is a perversion of the term.

I hope in my next letter to be able to give you a more interesting communication I trust, and fully believe that I shall be able to give you a better account of the inhabitants of other parts of Texas than I have of the red lands. That Texas contains many high minded, noble and magnanimous spirits, I know. Some of them I have had the pleasure of meeting here. They have assured me that this is the most depraved and degraded part of Texas. I trust I may find it so.

We shall leave in a few days for Columbia, from which place you may expect to hear from me again.

Yours, respectfully,
GEO. W. BONNELL.

NO. II.

NACOGDOCHES, Texas, }
Sept. 5, 1836. }

To the Editor of the Argus:

DEAR SIR: You are aware that an opinion generally prevailed in Mississippi, at the time Gen. Gaines made a call upon that State, Tennessee and Kentucky, for volunteers? that the real intention of raising this force was to throw them into Texas; that they would be brought to the lines at the expense of the General Government, and then suffered to desert and join the Texian Army.

I endeavored at the time to combat that opinion because, first I did not believe Gen. Gaines capable of such duplicity; and secondly, I wished to raise a force intended to march directly into Texas; and this opinion materially lessened my chance for doing it.

While at Camp Sabine, I had a conversation with Gen. Gaines on the subject.—He was very much mortified to think that his fellow citizens should have thought him capable of such an act. He said he had been in service more than thirty years; that he had called out more than 50,000 men, and that he never had more full and entire authority for making any call than he had for the one now spoken of; that the troops were intended solely for the defence of the former settlements in the United States; that desertion for any purpose would have been punished with the utmost rigor, and that he would not have been guilty of such a fraud on the General Government for all the wealth of Mexico.

It was also said that he was a large land holder in Texas, which was given by some as a cause for his calling for the troops. This, he assured me, was also untrue. He did not now, nor ever had owned one foot of land in Texas; that he thought the station he held precluded him from becoming a land speculator. He assured me that the whole matter was a fabrication, and wished me to write to you, and endeavor to disabuse public opinion on the subject.

Gen. Gaines wished me to return his thanks to the chivalrous sons of Mississippi, for their prompt attention to his call; and hopes if he ever feels it his duty to make a similar requisition, they may evince the same patriotism that they did in the present instance.

Yours, respectfully,
GEO. W. BONNELL.

Value of Time.—The National gives the following as an extract from a foreign paper:—"Lord Brougham, the most indefatigable man in England, often does not quit his study before midnight, and he is always up at four. Dr. Cotton Mather, who knew the value of time in every thing, was never willing to lose a moment of it. To effect this purpose, he had written upon the door of his study, in large letters. "Be brief." Ursines, a professor in the University of Heidelberg, wishing to prevent the idlers and babblers from interrupting him in his hours of study, had written at the entrance into his library, "Friend, whoever you may be, who enter here, be quick with your business, or go away." The learned Scaliger placed the following phrase upon the door of his cabinet:—"My time is my estate." The favorite maxim of Shakspeare was, "Consider thy time too precious to be spent in gossiping." "Friends are the real robbers of time," said Lord Byron. An old attorney of Chatelet was accustomed to get rid of such of his clients as were importunate, or he had little to hope from, by these words,—"My friends, time lost goes for nothing." "Sire, one word," said a soldier one day to Frederick the great, when presenting to him a request of a brevet of lieutenant. "If you say two," answered, the Prince, "I will have you hanged." "Sign," replied the soldier. The monarch, supprised at his presence of mind, granted his request.

New Coins.—It is stated that the Government intends to furnish a substitute for the copper coins now in use. The N. York Post says:—"They are composed of that mixture of copper and silver common in many countries of the continent of Europe, and which long use has demonstrated to answer perfectly well the purposes required. Besides the cent, which will be of the very convenient size of the silver dime, half cents and pieces of the value of two cents and a half will be of the same metallic composition.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 24.—The steam packet *Dolphin*, Capt. Pennoyer, arrived here yesterday from St. Augustine, with Major Pierce, and other officers of our gallant little army on board. By this arrival we have received an extra from the St. Augustine *Herald*, which furnishes the important intelligence which we give below:

The first extract explains the missions of Major Pierce; whose conduct in Florida has already excited the admiration of our readers. We hope that he will be successful in procuring all the materials necessary for the prosecution of the war.

From the Herald—Extra, Oct. 21.

We are pleased to learn that Gov. Call has conferred upon Maj. Pierce the appointment of Quartermaster General. We feel satisfied that the office could not be in better hands. He proceeds immediately in the Dolphin, to Savannah and Charleston with discretionary powers to procure every requisite for the army.

From the same.

To the Editor of the Florida Herald.

Sir:—As it is desirable to our readers and to the public generally, to learn the operations of the army commanded by Gov. Call, you will be pleased to publish the following short, but correct statement furnished by one who was with him.

On the 28th, the Governor passed the Sowannee at the Old town, with 1200 Volunteer Tennesseans and 125 Floridians, all mounted. He had ordered an abundant supply of rations and forage, which was then afloat at the mouth of that river, but owing to the sickness of the crew of three steamboats lying in the river, had not been brought to the depot. Such was the impatience of the volunteers to find the enemy that they prepared to make a sudden rush on the foe, presuming that they might be surprised; and although an express from Gen. Read, then at the Old Town, overtook the Gov. within 10 miles from that post to inform him of the reception of a full supply of every thing wanted by the army, both officers and men expressed a decided unwillingness to delay their march. On their route to Camp Drane, seven Indians were killed, and few if any, discovered by the spy guard in advance, escaped the unerring shot of the Volunteers.

On the 1st of October, the Governor reached Fort Drane and found the fires of the enemy still burning. They had escaped with their women and children by a few hours only, and but for the accidental escape of a spy found about Wacahouta, who was hotly pursued, but in vain, we should have surprised and perhaps destroyed this whole gang of Mickasuckies, with Powell at the head. As it was four of their number was run down and killed.

The army remained encamped at Fort Drane until a junction could be effected with Major Pierce, then at Black Creek, on whose zeal and ability the Governor relied to supply his army with rations. Nor did he rely in vain. On the night of the 4th at 10 o'clock, an express reached the Major from San Tefloe, giving information that 100 Floridians had reached the latter place, to aid in escorting provisions to Camp Drane—at 12 o'clock, 2 hours after the express the Major was in the saddle, and his whole command on the move. It is zeal and energy like this that the times require; it is this that gains the confidence of the General in chief, and saves an army from want. On the morning of the 5th the movement was made from Black Creek, and on the evening of the next day, Major Pierce with his detachment reached Fort Drane and furnished to Gov. Call, 7 or 8 days rations for his whole command, a distance of 65 miles.

With his supply it was deemed advisable to press on to the Withlacoochy, pass it at the cove, if found fordable, and capture their women and children if the warriors should elude us; or should the waters of the river be beyond the banks, fall down the river, to the depot directed to be established at Graham's Old Camp, and unite with Gen. Read, and Col. Lane, at the head of the friendly Creeks. On the way the advanced guard fell in with a small encampment of Mickasuckies, the most warlike and hostile of the tribes, killed 13 men who did not fire a shot, and took prisoners, 4 women and 9 children. After an examination of the squaws it was found that we had reached the river at the point most desirable; that the body of the Indian families were on the opposite side, and the negro town, so called, was 3 miles above us, protected by a deep creek, running through a thick swamp hammock, and fordable only at very dry seasons. To this last place a detachment of 300 Tennessee Volunteers under Col. Gill proceeded, who returned in the evening with 3 killed and 7 wounded, by a shot from an unseen foe, unable to cross the creek from the depth of water.

The main body continued their march to the river, and on reaching the banks, after passing the most villainous swamp ever passed on horse back, found the river flooded greatly above its banks, and 250 yards over; whilst standing on the edge of the water and mortified that a barrier so unlooked for was thrown in our way, a few shots were fired from the other side, and it was with much difficulty that the impetuosity of our men could be restrained—the firing was continued on both sides without our seeing the Indians. When the volunteers had been recalled, Maj. Gordon gallantly volunteered with 200 of his men to silence the firing on the opposite side. To this the commander in chief was reluctantly induced to give his assent, and the gallant band marched to the banks, two feet deep in water, and after much ineffectual firing, which our officers observed, was only useful in getting rid of ammunition of which we had not too much, were recalled at the sound of the bugle, Major Gordon being wounded in the breast by a spent ball.

The army, thus foiled by the high water in their attempts to cross the river, and end the war at a blow, and almost without ration, had but one of two courses to pursue. The first was to fall back to Black Creek or Volusia for supplies—or to advance onward to the mouth of the river to communicate with General Read or Col. Lane, to obtain provision there. The last course was preferred by the Gen. and by the council of war, and the march was commenced—greatly to our disappointment, no depot was established at the point so peremptorily ordered, and the army was directed to fort Drane and Gray's ferry Luckily the main object of the expedition was effected, a junction was formed with Col. Lane, who crossed the Withlacoochy at Gaines' battle ground on the ——— 3 miles above our encampment, having been governed in his march by the sound of our artillery as we fired daily a signal gun.

Thus has ended for a time our operations. Many horses have been lost, and must be replaced. Depots must be established, we have discovered the proper locations. We have found the enemy's strong hold and the means to assail it. We have found willing and able guides in the prisoner squaws, and derived much valuable information from them. They tell us that there is a large peace party in the nation who would have sent in an envoy, but from dread that we should shoot him. They tell us that their powder is nearly exhausted, and above all, the two head chiefs, the most warlike and the most hostile, next to Powell, the one of the Miccasukies, the other of the Long Swamp tribe, were killed by Major Pierce at fort Drane—from that or some other cause, perhaps, the defection of the Creeks. We believe that there is dissension amongst them, that their war spirit is broken, and that they will be whipped, humbled, and perhaps shipped before Christmas. A high spirit prevails in our army, harmony between the regulars and volunteer militia, and zeal, courage and ardour throughout all.

In addition to the above the Herald has the following:

Major Pierce marched on the 5th in the morning at two o'clock, and arrived at Fort Drane on Saturday the 6th, with ten day's provision for the Tennessee brigade. Gov. Call, marched on Monday, the 8th for the Withlacoochy, taking a new direction with a view to surprise the Indians; to do this it was necessary to cut a new road for the Artillery and wagon train, for more than 60 miles which was performed by the battalion of 200 artillery under Major Pierce in 5 days, and although attended with considerable fatigue, and on the morning of the 12th, the advanced guard surprised and attacked a large party of Indians, routing and taking 12 female prisoners.

THE FOOD OF MAN.

The Genessee Farmer gives this amusing summary of the native countries of our most familiar plants:

The potato is a native of South America, and is still to be found wild in Chili, Peru, and Monte Video. In its native state, the root is small and bitter. The first mention of it by European writers is in 1588. It is now spread all over the world. Wheat and Rye originated in Tartary and Siberia where they are still indigenous. The only country where the Oat is found wild is Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a native. Maize, or Indian corn, is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe until the discoveries of Columbus. The Bread Fruit tree is a native of the South Sea Islands, particularly Otaheite. Tea is found a native no where, except in China and Japan, from which country the world is supplied. The Cocoa Nut is a native of the most equinoctial countries, and is one of the most valuable of trees, as food, clothing, and shelter is afforded by it. Coffee is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread into both the East and West Indies. The best coffee is brought from Moche, in Arabia, whence about fourteen millions of pounds are annually exported. St. Domingo furnishes from sixty to seventy millions of pounds yearly. All the varieties of the Apple are derived from the crab-apple which is found native in most parts of the world. The Peach is derived from Persia, where it still grows in its native state, small, bitter and with poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native of Mexico and South America, and lately one species has been found in Holland. Tobacco was first introduced into New England from North Carolina, in 1586, by Walter Raleigh. Asparagus was brought from Asia; Cabbage and Lettuce from Holland; Horse Radish from China; Rice from Ethiopia; Beans from the East Indies; Onions and Garlick are natives of various places both in Asia and Africa. The Sugar Cane is a native of China, and the art of making Sugar from it has been practiced from the remotest antiquity.

We were much amused at the advice one Johnny Raw gave to another, on board a steam boat: "Ephraim," said he "you had better look out for your boots to-night, or these fellows (the bootblacks) will get them, and I'll be darned if you get them again without paying nine-pence; so you had better put them under your pillow, the way I do."—*Bangor Farmer.*

DEATH OF REV. LUTHER RICE.

[we announce.]

This eminently devoted servant of Christ has finished his work on earth. He breathed his last on the 25th September, at the residence of Dr. Mayo, in Edgefield District, S. C., in full hope of a blessed immortality. His disease was inflammation of the liver, which terminated his life in about 20 days. His horse and saddle and baggage, he directed to be forwarded to Rev. A. Sherwood, of Geo., for the benefit of the Columbian College at Washington City.—Further particulars of the melancholy event we have not been able to learn. Indeed, all we know on the subject, is from a very brief obituary notice in the Southern Baptist.

There is probably not an individual in the country, to whom the Baptist denomination owes so much as to Luther Rice. Of the General Convention for Foreign Missions, the formation of which has been followed by results so important, he was unquestionably the principal founder and patron. To the spirit of benevolent enterprise in the denomination, embodied in behalf of missions and education, it was he, who gave the first general impulse. Of the Columbian College, about the first school of the kind established by Baptists in this country, he was the projector, and the original and most efficient supporter. For many years he was the indefatigable and successful agent of the General Convention, and for as many more his time and services have been exclusively, and if we mistake not, gratuitously devoted to the interests of the Columbian College. In short, there has been no benevolent enterprise undertaken by the denomination for the improvement of the ministry, the edification of the churches, the promotion of missions, or the education of the rising generation, of which Luther Rice has not been a sincere friend and an able and zealous advocate.

If much is due to the deceased for the value of his services, no less is due him for the great personal sacrifices at which those services were rendered. We make the assertion without the fear of contradiction, that there is not a man in the country who has endured more personal hardships, who has made more personal sacrifices, or who has cared less for his own interest, than Luther Rice. Possessed of talents and attainments of the first order, which would have commanded for him the highest and most lucrative stations in our churches or Colleges, and in disregard of offers repeatedly made to him to that effect—while others were indulging themselves in the comforts of domestic life, and reaping the social and intellectual advantages of a permanent charge, this devoted man was toiling through winter's cold and summer's heat, by day and by night, in health and in sickness—sometimes for scanty wages, and sometimes for none at all—for the sake of promoting the cause he had so much at heart. For more than 20 years has he been thus employed. The price, we may say the whole of his life, has been thus devoted. Like his blessed master, he has been without a home, and without a place to lay his head, except that afforded by the hand of charity or of personal friendship. He has died as he lived comparatively among strangers. The kind and soothing attention of wife and children, the usual alleviations of the dying couch, were consolations which he never knew. No tear of kindred affection bedewed his grave. And his only effects—"his horse and saddle and baggage," in his own dying words, "belonged to the College in Washington City."

A man thus manifestly, conscientiously, and perseveringly consecrated to the interests of others, and especially one possessing the quiet, unobtrusive, and unoffending manners of L. Rice, one would suppose might have been permitted to pass along in peace. This, however, is not according to the course of this world, nor in keeping with the history of those who have gone before us.—Strange and mortifying as it is, it is nevertheless true, that the more a man does for others, the more bitter and unrelenting the hostility with which he is apt to be assailed. Where has there ever been such self-devotion as that of Christ and his apostles? and where has there been such implacable animosity and such relentless persecution as evinced by their enemies? We grieve to say that in strict consistency with the usages of the world, L. Rice has had his enemies. And if the expression would not be considered severe, we would say he has had his persecutors. As we have said, no man has done more for the denomination; and we believe no man has been treated with more ingratitude. A sense of the unkind returns with which his services have been requited, has evidently preyed much upon his spirit; and has, in all likelihood, helped to shorten his days. The next generation will no doubt do him justice. And the name of Luther Rice will live, when that of others shall have been long forgotten.

It is a most gratifying fact, and one well known to his friends, that for several years past, the deceased has been rapidly maturing for a better world. Deeply affected by the vanity and uncertainty, and perhaps ingratitude, of the present state, his affections and his thoughts have been gradually drawn away and concentrated upon higher and holier objects. His style of preaching, his conversation, and all the habits and manners of his life, plainly indicated a state of mind having but little compatibility with the present world, and far advanced in fitness for the next. We regret much that we have not been favored with a single particular of his closing scene. Some kindred spirit, competent for the occasion, will, we trust, yet furnish some sketches at least, of his last conversations—of his views and feelings in prospect of death, and of his happy and triumphant deliverance from this world of sin and pain and death. Indeed, a memoir, a well-written and faithful memoir of brother Rice, would be a most valuable acquisition. It would be full of rich and varied incident, and would involve the most interesting period of the denomination's history in this country.

Such is the end of Luther Rice. We sat down to write a short notice of his death, and we have written a column. And yet we are not satisfied—yet we feel that we have not written enough, because we are sure that we have not done justice to his memory. However, it matters but little. He was too well known on earth to need our praise; and his condition beyond the grave can be in no wise affected by the eulogies of mortal's pen.—*Baptist Recorder.*

A Good Profit.—It appears by the report of the Vermont Mutual Insurance Company, which has been in operation six years and a half, that they have insured nearly $11,000,000 of property. Their losses during this time have been $39,000, and the cost of insuring the same amount of property in the ordinary companies at the usual rates would have amounted to $435,772 17! From this deduct the actual losses, $39,000, and it shows that a Mutual Insurance Company, in six years and a half, has saved to the insured upwards of $396,000!!

Important Decision.—Mr. Hiram K. Hunt recovered $620 damages against the town of Pownal, for contusions received by his wife by the breaking down of their carriage, in consequence of the miserable and dangerous state of a road under the direction of the town authorities of Pownal. At the time of the accident, a sister and child of Mr. Hunt were killed.—*Philad. Inq.*

Tennessee.—A special session of the Legislature of this State is now in Session.—Gov. Cannon's Message is a business paper, and in style and brevity, a model for others to follow. By an Article of the Constitution, no business can come before the Legislature, "except that for which they are specially called together."

The "Deposite Bill" is the principal subject of his Message. He recommends the passage of the necessary acts to insure a reception of the part allotted to Tennessee. He congratulates the Legislature on the passage of the act by Congress, as calculated to advance the best interests of the State, and as affording him the liveliest satisfication, and says: "Its happy influences in stimulating us to increased exertions, in the prosecution of our systems of Education and Internal Improvement, must be extensively beneficial to the whole community."

He also recommends the propriety of an appropriation towards a survey of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, as a measure appealing strongly to their State pride and involving the character of the State.

The concluding paragraph gives the following favorable picture of the prospects of the State and her citizens:

"At no period have the Representatives of the people of Tennessee been assembled when the aspect of our State presented brighter evidences of public prosperity and individual happiness. Salubrity of climate and the temperate habits of our citizens have secured to them the enjoyment of general good health; the husbandman is liberally rewarded for his toils, in the abundant products of a grateful soil, and the skill and industry of all, in whatsoever department of labour employed, are stimulated and encouraged by the most ample remuneration.—*Raleigh Register.*

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRD.

Anecdote of John Randolph.—John Randolph, some years since, when in the midst of a speech upon some important subject in the Hall of Representatives, was called to order repeatedly by some member whose clients consisted mainly in screaming *order, order.* Mr. Randolph elevated himself on one leg, and bending over his desk, pointing that finger of his at the member who had called him to order, addressed the Speaker thus: Mr. Speaker: Some years ago, as I was journeying over the mountains in Virginia, I called at a public house for refreshments for myself and horse. While sitting in the bar-room waiting for dinner, my attention was attracted by the cry of cuckoo, cuckoo. On turning my eyes in the direction from which the sound came, I observed that it proceeded from something in the shape of a bird, which was appended to a clock that stood in the corner of the room. The machinery of the clock was so arranged, that this bird, at every revolution of the minute hand, appeared through a little door, which flew open at the striking of each hour, and cried cuckoo, cuckoo, and immediately disappeared. Mr. Speaker, (continued the eccentric gentleman from Roanoke, in his peculiar tone of voice, with his significant point of the finger, both inimitable,) the gentleman by whom I am now called to order, reminds me very much of the automaton cuckoo. He has been a member of this body some years, and the only expressions that ever escaped his lips in my hearing, were *order, order, order.*

Mr. Van Buren has been taking lessons of Mr. Randolph's cuckoo, and is an equally well behaved bird. All that he says is, "Ditto to General Jackson—Ditto—Ditto."—*Sun.*

The late John Marshall.—In Judge Marshall's yearly visits to Fauquier, where the proper implements of his favorite sport (quoits) were not to be had, he still practised it among his rustic friends with *flat stones* for quoits. A casual guest at a *barbacue* in that county—one of those rural entertainments so frequent among the country people of Virginia—soon after his arrival at the spot, saw an old man emerge from a thicket which bordered the neighboring brook, carrying as large a pile of these flat stones as he could hold between his right arm and his chin; he stepped briskly up to the company, and threw down his load among them, exclaiming. "There! Here are quoits enough for us all!" The stranger's surprise may be imagined when he found this plain and cheerful old man was the Chief Justice of the United States.—*Southern Literary Messenger.*

Logic Class—Chip of the Old Block.—As a specimen of the past utility of the Logic Class in the University of Edinburg, an anecdote is current, in which the son of a facetious baronet, whose residence is not five miles from town, acted a part worthy of his descent. He was called up by the worthy professor of the time, and asked the notable question, "Can a man see without eyes?" "Yes, sir," was the prompt answer. "How, sir?" cried the amazed professor, "can a mansee without eyes?" Pray, sir, how do you make that out?" "He can see with one, sir," replied the ready-witted youth; and the whole class shouted with delight at the triumph over metaphysics.—*London paper.*

Absence of Mind.—A Southern editor relates a most remarkable instance of absence of mind. A friend of his, on arising in the morning, put on his wife's petticoat, and did not discover the mistake until he attempted to nurse "the little one."

Charlotte:

Friday, November 11, 1836.

☞We invite attention to an interesting "Statistical Statement" of Lincoln County, in this State, presented by the Delegates to the Rail Road Convention at Salisbury, on the 10th ult. This Statement exhibits, in some degree, the benefit to be derived by the citizens of Lincoln in the construction of a Rail Road—would not the citizens of Mecklenburg be materially benefitted in the same way? We know that they would—and we consider it the duty of every one who has the means, and who has his own interest and the good of the State at heart, to step forward and assist in the advancement of the cause of Internal Improvement in the State.

☞The Legislature of Tennessee adjourned on the 26th ult. It has altered the day for voting for President and Vice-President of the United States. The election will take place on Tuesday the 8th inst. instead of the 17th, as has been published. The Bill appropriating the Surplus Revenue to the Internal Improvement Companies, has been rejected by a small majority. An Act was passed, appropriating $5000 for the survey of the route of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road through the State of Tennessee. A Bill was also passed depositing the Surplus Revenue in the Union and Planter's Banks, until the rise of the next Legislature. The Knoxville Register on this subject has the following remarks:

"This, we very much fear, will beget an interest in the State, adverse to the cause of Internal Improvement and Education, and prevent the surplus from an ultimate application to these its only constitutional objects. We mean henceforth to make the early withdrawal of this fund from the Banks, and its judicious investment in our internal improvement companies, a test question in the politics of the State. We don't mean silently to submit to an appropriation which, from our former experience, promises nothing but a temporary advantage to our banking institutions, and a total ultimate loss of a fund, which if judiciously and boldly appropriated, will enable us successfully to prosecute an extensive system of Internal Improvement and Common Schools."

☞*Presidential Election.*—The following thirteen States voted, on Monday last, for the number of Electors opposite to each, to vote for President and Vice-President, viz:

Maine,	10
New Hampshire,	7
Connecticut,	8
New York,	42
Delaware,	3
Virginia,	23
Georgia,	11
Kentucky,	15
Indiana,	9
Mississippi,	4
Illinois,	3
Missouri,	4
Arkansas,	3

Seventeen States have now voted—the 13 above with Pennsylvania and Ohio, which voted on the 4th, and Tennessee and Louisiana, which voted on the 8th instant—nine more to vote—the result will soon be coming in upon us, and we sincerely hope that the Whigs may use proper exertions and defeat their opponents, and thereby put a stop to the present disorganizing state of affairs in the administration of the General Government.

☞*The Rail Road.*—Below, we have given a statement of the amount of Stock taken in the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, with the names of the places. South Carolina has redeemed her pledge—she has taken over $3,000,000—there is some doubt about the requisite numbers of Shares (40,000, not 400,000 as stated in our last,) being taken at this time. We learn that in Cincinnati ELEVEN Shares only were taken on the first day.

Charleston,	15,000 Shares, equal to	$1,500,000
Columbia,	4,503	450,300
Abbeville,	550	55,000
Statesburg,	365	36,500
Somerville,	330	33,000
Fairfield,	1,902	190,200
Chester,	720	72,000
Cheraw,	206	20,600
Laurens,	1,960	196,000
Newberry,	1,370	137,000
Lexington,	125	12,500
Union,	820	82,000
York,	500	50,000
Spartanburg,	380	38,000
Beaufort,	340	34,000
Barnwell,	330	33,000
Greenville,	443	44,300
Orangeburg,	310	31,000
Pendleton,	700	70,000
Camden,	200	20,000
Winnsboro, 2 days,	500	50,000
Rutherfordton,	370	37,000
Asheville,	410	41,000
Lincolnton,	170	17,000
Knoxville,	2,538	253,800
Jonesboro,	280	28,000
Clinton,	50	5,000
Dandridge	44	4,400
Athens,	90	9,000
Cincinnati,	11	1,100
Total,	34,977	$3,487,700

The result will soon be known, as the lists of subscription were to be forwarded to a Central Commission, composed of Wade Hampton, D. L. Swain, John Williams, Wm. Dickson, and R. P. Letcher, who were to meet in Knoxville on the 7th instant, ascertain the amount taken and make the result known. If 40,000 shares shall have been subscribed (amounting to $4,000,000) then the Company shall be regarded as formed, and the Central Commission are to publish a declaration to that effect, and at the same time to appoint a time for the Stockholders to meet at Knoxville, in person or by proxy, to elect Directors and organize the company. Should it appear that $4,000,000 have not been subscribed, then the Central Commission are to direct the Books to be re-opened, and to be kept open till the 1st January next, when if the requisite amount shall not be subscribed, the Charters will be forfeited.

☞*Later from Florida.*—By the steam packet John Stoney, Capt. Freeland, which arrived at Savannah, on the 29th ult., the Jacksonville Courier of the 28th was received, from which is extracted the following information relative to the "Army Movements" in Florida:

Army Movements.—Gov. Call, at the head of the Tennessee Volunteers, 1230 in number, and 125 Floridians, has been to the Withlacoochie and returned. From the information obtained, his officers are satisfied that he will be able to terminate the war, in a short time after he takes the field again. The Indian squaws, taken on their march to the Withlacoochie, say, that sickness (the measles probably,) has proved very destructive during the past summer; that the Indians have died like sheep; that Oscuela, their Commander-in-Chief, is now sick; that he left their camp the morning on which they were taken, on a litter, to go and consult Micanopy. They say that Maj. Pierce killed two chiefs at Fort Drane, and no others have been elected to fill their places.

The Tennessee Volunteers are now at Garey's Ferry, on Black Creek, where they will remain until the Governor is ready to take the field again.

Gov. Call is now at Fort Drane, with the friendly Creeks and about two hundred regulars.

☞*Ohio.*—The New York Mercantile Advertiser of the 28th ult. says: "The news by yesterday's mail from Ohio, informs us of the defeat of Kennon, Webster, Thompson, and McLane, (the Van Buren Candidates,) and of the election of four Whigs in their places—the Congressional delegation from the State, will consequently stand 12 Whigs, 7 Van Buren men. The State Senate is divided, and the Whigs have from 2 to 4 majority in the House."

☞*Vermont.*—The Hon. Samuel Prentiss has been chosen United States Senator for six years from this State.

☞*Lincoln Transcript.*—We have received several numbers of the Transcript since its improvement in size. We are glad to see it has come nearly to full growth—no doubt Lincoln County can supply "grub" enough to enable it to attain a larger size.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, 2d Nov. 1836.

The following gratifying report, received from the Medical Committee of the Board of Health—is with much pleasure published by the authority of the Board, for the information of the public.

ROBERT ELFE,
Chairman of the Board of Health.

CHARLESTON, 2d Nov. 1836.

The Medical Committee of the Board of Health, congratulate the Board and the Citizens of Charleston, that after a long and extensive prevalence of Cholera among us, the disease may now be said to have so disappeared, as to excite no further alarm. They feel justified in giving this public statement, from information received from Medical gentlemen of the city, as well as from the personal observations of the Members of the Committee.—And therefore do not hesitate in announcing as their opinion, that no danger can arise to strangers coming among us, and that there is no cause for the *interruption of Commerce.*

When the Cholera first appeared, and during its continuance, the Committee as well as the Board of Health, made a candid statement to the public, and they trust their report will now receive that credence, and inspire that confidence to which it is justly entitled.

For the information of the public, the Committee make the following statement of the number of deaths from the first appearance of Cholera in August, to the last day of October: since which time no case has occurred within their knowledge.

	Whites.	*Blacks.*	*Total.*
From Aug. 20 to Sept. 4	5	23	28
Sept. 4 to Sept. 11	5	29	34
Sept. 11 to Sept. 18	9	28	37
Sept. 18 to Sept. 25	12	39	51
Sept. 25 to Oct. 2	14	80	94
Oct. 2 to Oct. 9	6	57	63
Oct. 9 to Oct. 16	3	31	34
Oct. 16 to Oct. 23	6	30	36
Oct. 23 to Oct. 30	9	22	31
Grand total,	69	339	408

To the Chairman & Members of the Board of Health.

Respectfully submitted,
THOS. Y. SIMONS, M. D. *Chairman*
of Medical Committee of Board of Health.

Alabama.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 25th ult. contains full returns from the whole State. From this statement, made with the utmost care, it appears that the state of parties in the next Legislature will be as follows:

	Whig.	Van Buren.
Senate,	18	12
House of Rep.	46	44
	64	56
Maj. on joint ballot,	8	

The Advertiser states that Arthur F. Hopkins, the most talented man in the State, will be run for the U. S. Senate by the Whigs, and will, without doubt, be elected.

New Jersey.—If there is any body absent on a close political vote, it is sure to be a Whig. So in New Jersey, the Legislature of which assembled at Trenton on Tuesday. The Council being equally divided, one of the Whig members forgot to get there in season, and a Van Buren member, Jephtha, B. Munn, of Morris county, was chosen Vice President by a vote of 7 to 6. James D. Wescott was elected Clerk. In the House of Assembly Thomas G. Haight, (Van Buren,) was chosen Speaker, and Joseph C. Potts, Clerk.

A bill was immediately introduced, passed through all its stages, and ordered to be engrossed, fixing the time of choosing electors of President and Vice President on the third Tuesday and Wednesday of November next, instead of the time now fixed by law in that State.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Raleigh Star, November 3.

A CARD.

The undersigned, Members of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE appointed at a meeting of the friends of Judge WHITE, held in this city in December last, feel constrained, by a sense of self-respect, and by obligations of duty to those whom they represent, to notice an Editorial paragraph which appeared in the last number of the "*North Carolina Standard.*" The paragraph is in the following words:

"Judge WHITE is now virtually (although *secretly*) abandoned by the combined party of nullifiers, federalists and bank whigs in North Carolina! We speak advisedly: Conclaves have been held in this city, by the *leaders*—secret conferences have taken place between them—party antipathies have been buried for the moment—and the conflicting, antagonist principles of the parties to the plot, have been *apparently* reconciled for the occasion: the result of which is—the gentlemen composing what is called the "whig" ticket, *if elected*, are to be *instructed* to vote for HARRISON!

"Finding it entirely impracticable to concentrate even a respectable vote for Judge WHITE in more than three or four States, the "new born whigs," like rats that flee from a sinking ship, have *dropp'd him*, and sought refuge in the old gag-law federalist, and the odious emancipationist, Harrison! They have, however, determined to continue to use Judge WHITE'S *name* as a *bait* for those Republicans in this State who cannot be made to swallow Harrison.

"This is the *plot*, and such the fraud, by which it is sought to trick the Republicans of North Carolina into the support of a candidate whose principles are odious to them, and whose notorious want of capacity would render his election a disgrace to the Presidential Chair of a great nation! Will the Democrats of North Carolina countenance so base a fraud on their rights and privileges! *No, No!* We will answer for them, they will spurn the corrupt proposition."

This paragraph, it will be seen, is published under the immediate eye of those whom it implicates in a "base fraud on the rights and privileges" of the people. That so grave a charge would be publicly preferred, without sufficient evidence at hand to substantiate it, no one, we apprehend, could for a moment imagine. It permitted, therefore, to go forth to the world uncontradicted, the conclusion will be natural, if not irresistable, that the allegation is well founded.—Thus situated, the undersigned (though they do not aspire to the appellation of "*leaders*") are reduced to the alternative of silently suffering public odium to attach to them for their supposed connection with an infamous "PLOT," or of publicly vindicating themselves from the unfounded aspersion. They cannot hesitate, as to the course which it becomes them to pursue. They pronounce, therefore, the whole of the foregoing paragraph from the "Standard," so far as they are concerned, (or, as they honestly believe, of any member of the whig party of North Carolina) a BASE CALUMNY, WHOLLY DESTITUTE OF TRUTH, AND WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST SHADOW OF FOUNDATION ON WHICH TO REST. The gentlemen nominated electors, on the Republican Whig Ticket, are SOLEMNLY PLEDGED, if elected, to vote for Judge WHITE, and they will as certainly do so as they live.

As to the abandonment of Judge White's claims, the undersigned think it proper to state that, at no previous stage of the Presidential canvass, have the indications of success been more encouraging, or his friends in better spirits.

CHAS. MANLY,
WESTERN R. GALES,
DAVID OUTLAW,
WM. A. WILLIAMS,
THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1836.

A great Whig celebration of the battle of the Thames took place at Lexington, Ken. on the 5th ult. the anniversary of the battle. It was attended by about 4000 persons. Among the toasts we find the following compliment to North Carolina:

North Carolina.—Old Rip Van Winkle has awaked from his long sleep, and cast from him, with scorn, the hirelings of Power, who thought they had fettered him.

Important Intelligence.—Bicknell's Reporter (Philadelphia,) says that it has good authority for saying the new Bank of the United States intends applying to the next legislature of Pennsylvania for a repeal of its charter on condition of receiving back the bonus paid to the state. The grounds of this determination on the part of the Bank are not assigned, but it is probable that recent political events may afford an explanation.

A Rare Gun.—We notice that Messrs. Richards & Richardson, of New York are selling a most extraordinary specimen of ingenuity in the construction of a rifle that can be fired nine times with once loading. On being fired once, you pull back the cock, turn a flat wheel about an inch, and you may fire again; and repeat for nine times, if you like, without taking the gun from your face. This will doubtless prove a most valuable invention if constructed in such a manner as not to be liable to get out of repair, &c. Guns of this description, have in years back been manufactured in England, but proved too clumsy for general use; we suppose, however, from description, that this is a neater machine.—*Greensboro' Beacon.*

From Michigan we learn that the Convention at Ann Arbor, after having rejected the terms proposed by Congress for the admission of the State into the Union, have appointed three Delegates (Austin E. Wing, Andrew Mack, and Robert Clark) to repair to Washington during the session of Congress, in behalf of the rights of Michigan, as she understands them.

General Jesup has declined a public dinner at Montgomery, Alabama, upon the ground that "it is due to all that an investigation take place into the Creek campaign. I shall demand it, so far, at least, as my name has been associated with my transactions here, public or private; and for that purpose I shall proceed to the North, the moment my duties here shall have been brought to a close. Until an investigation take place, and my reputation be rescued from the odium attempted to be fastened upon it, I deem it due to myself to decline all public attentions such as tendered through you."

Awful Death.—A Protestant Clergyman of Hirschbergh, in Silesia, was killed in his pulpit. A thunder storm burst over the town on Sunday while he was preaching, the top of the pulpit was suspended from the ceiling of the Church by an iron chain.—The lightning struck the spire; penetrated the roof, and descended along the chain. The wig of the old man, who was continuing his discourse undisturbed, was seen in a blaze; he raised his hands to his head, gave a convulsive start, and sank back dead in his pulpit.

We have a subscriber who never fails to come forward and pay the printer's bill on his birth-day. We would be pleased to see all our subscribers adopt so praiseworthy a custom—particularly that portion of them whose birth days do not happen on the 29th of February.—*Va. Free Press.*

Why are the majority of women like facts? Because they are "stubborn things!"

MARRIED

At the residence of Wm. Davidson, Esq., in this County, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, Mr. WILLIAM W. ELMS, Merchant of this place, to Miss MARY A. DAVIDSON.

In this County, on the 7th instant, by T. Boyd, Esq., Mr. JOSHUA DAVIS, of Surry County, to Miss JANE GLOVER, daughter of Henry H. Glover, of Mecklenburg county.

WANTED, from **150** to **200** bushels of CORN. Also, a Negro Woman that can cook and wash. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith, Williams & Boyd, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the firm will be collected, and all responsabilities incurred by it will be paid by Messrs. Williams & Boyd, who will continue the business at the old stand and in the usual way.

F. L. SMITH,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
J. D. BOYD.

Nov. 1, 1836.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their old friends and customers that they will still carry on the Mercantile business under the firm of *Williams & Boyd*—who take this opportunity of tendering their thanks to all who have heretofore patronized them—and now inform them that they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of Goods—of the latest importations, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Saddlery, Hats, Caps Boots, made by J. Tallman, **Ladies Shoes,** first quality made by Israel Robinson, all or any of which articles will be sold as low as any of our Mercantile *Brethren* (provided they do not sell at cost just to be selling.)

Country produce of every kind taken. 500 or 1000 yards of Linsey wanted.

First rate COFFEE, Best Rifles, Segars, Salt, Bagging, Bale Yarn, So. C. Factory.

H. B. WILLIAMS,
J. D. BOYD.

November 1, 1836.

P. S. A liberal discount for Cash in all cases.

Double Dahlias.

A FEW roots of these beautiful flowers may be had by early application at the Store of

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Going, Going, GOING, Once, Twice, Three——!!!

ON Thursday the first day of December, I will sell on my Plantation, twelve miles North of Charlotte, my crop of

Corn and Oats,
Fodder and Hay,
Hogs and Cows,
Farming Tools, &c. &c.

I will also offer for sale some valuable Books, History, Biography, Novels, &c.

HUGH TORRENCE.

Nov. 1, 1836. 3w

Wanted,

THE Subscriber not being able to work himself wishes to employ some person to take charge of his farm, either by the year, or for a share in the crop. To a person by the year coming well recommended, liberal wages will be given. A man without a family preferred.

E. HUNTER.

Nov. 3, 1836. 3w

Negroes.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few Negroes for which liberal prices will be given. He wishes them *exclusively* for his own use. Application may either be made to the subscriber, or Mr. H. B. Williams, in Charlotte, or Mr. Hugh Torrence, in Hopewell.

FRANKLIN L. SMITH.

Nov. 6, 1836. 18tf

N. B. I wish to sell a first rate Northern made SULKEY. F. L. S.

$10 Reward.

RUN off some time since a Negro man named HENRY, he is forty years of age, five feet ten inches high, black, his front teeth out, a little stoop shouldered, speaks quick, he was purchased from Harvey Hunter, and no doubt he is lurking in that neighborhood. The above reward will be paid when delivered to H. B. Williams, at Charlotte.

JOHN L. HAYES.

Nov. 3, 1836. 4w

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and Well.

—ALSO—

Some new Furniture.

For further particulars, enquire of Pearsall Thompson.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

Nov. 3, 1836. 18 tf

Public Notice.

I WILL sell by a Decree of the County Court of Mecklenburg County, on Monday the 14th instant, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, to the highest bidder,

Five Likely Negroes,

four likely young fellows, and one woman. Persons wishing to purchase *first rate* Negroes are invited to attend. A credit of five months will be given, and bond with approved security required. Property sold for distribution among the claimants; to wit: John Gibbons, and others.

SAML. McCOMB,
Commissioner appointed by Court.

Nov. 1, 1836. 3w

NOTICE.

BY permission of James H. Witherspoon, Judge of the Court of Ordinary, will be sold at the late residence of William Massey, dec'd., on the Waxhaw Creek, Lancaster District, S. C., the whole of his personal Estate, on Tuesday the 6th of December next, consisting of

16 valuable young Negroes,
Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Plantation Tools,
Corn and Fodder,
Wagon and Geer,

together with many other articles. Terms of sale made known on that day.

HENRY MASSEY, } *Adminis-*
THO. C. MASSEY. } *trators.*

Oct. 24, 1836. 3w-r

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August term, 1836.

Isaac S. Alexander, Guardian, } Petition for Sale
vs. } of Land.
The Heirs at Law of Martha Wilson. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Wilson and Mary Beaty, two of the heirs at law of Martha Wilson, dec'd., reside beyond the limits of this State, therefore, *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for said heirs at law, to appear and show cause, why the lands mentioned in petitioner's petition, should not be sold. Witness, P. Thompson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Charlotte, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1836.

P. THOMPSON, C. M. & C. L.

Nov. 2, 1836. Price adv. $3

Found,

ON the night of the 6th inst., a COLOR belonging to one of the militia companies on parade that day. The person authorised to keep this color is requested to come forward, pay us for this advertisement and the boy for finding it and take it away.

Oct. 22, 1836.

To Rent.

I WILL rent by the week, month, or year, the House and Lots now in my possession, formerly occupied by Isaac Byars, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

WM. HUNTER.

Oct. 20, 1836. 16*tf*

Charlotte Fall Races.

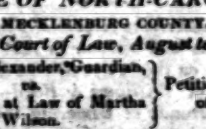
THE annual Fall Races over the Charlotte Course, will commence on Wednesday the 16th of November next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding in the United States, on complying with the rules of the turf. 1st day, a sweepstakes for 3 year old colts—to name and close the evening before the race—two or more to make a race.

By order of the Club,

WM. S. NORMENT, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 18, 1836. 19

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S INVALUABLE



OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15tf

Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1836.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by the amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mind.

Yes—I shall change and fade away,
And though I change, I shall not die;
For *mind* will triumph o'er decay,
Unquench'd in light—eternity!
The grave may quench the body's breath,
But *spirit* cannot taste of death.

The soul will dwell in mystic light,
With not a thought to mar its bliss;—
And in that world so purely bright,
It will not even dream of *this*.
The grave may quench the body's breath,
But *spirit* cannot taste of death.

Mind—vast expanse of light and life—
Rolling within its earthly bed,
Reflect by turns the day—the night—
The joys we feel—the tears we shed.
The grave may quench the body's breath,
But *spirit* cannot taste of death.

How brief is life!—its utmost years—
Its breath commingling with distress!
It was—now is—now disappears—
A spirit in its nakedness.
The grave may quench the body's breath,
But *spirit* cannot taste of death.

The heav'nly life is *second* birth;
By *spirit*—spirit is refined—
Flesh will resolve itself in earth,
And mind ascend to *purer* mind.
The grave may quench the body's breath,
But *spirit* cannot taste of death.

GAMING.

Of all the vices to which men are given, there is none which is more dreadful in its consequences, or more certain to involve the unhappy devotee in ruin, than that of gaming. It is the harbinger of almost every crime, it begets intemperance, it renders the heart callous to the finer feelings; it produces moral and intellectual abstraction; it is the author of disease, and prostrates man below the level of the brute creation. We well remember the fate of one, who was the companion of our juvenile days, and whose dawning genius bespoke for him the honors of the world. Fortune smiled upon his birth, and ere he had reached his majority, his father died, and left him a handsome fortune. At first, he devoted himself to habits of industry, and was esteemed as one of the most promising young merchants of the community; and all who knew him, predicted his future excellence and greatness. Unfortunately, at the instance of some associate, he one night consented to visit a gaming house; and in a moment became so enraptured with play, that he assumed the vocation of a professed gamester. His business was suspended, and the gaming table was his only place of resort. Next came habits of intemperance, and with them the loss of reason and respectability. In a little while his fortune was squandered, and in the short space of a year, he was prostrated on a bed of sickness; and ere he had attained the age of twenty-five, descended to an untimely grave, covered with ignominy and disgrace.

A day or two before he bade the waking world good night, we visited him, when, as he pressed our hand, his bosom was agonized with ten thousand thorns; and in a moment of phrenzy, he utterred the most appalling curses that mortal ever listened to, and implored the wrath of Heaven to descend upon him, who first introduced him to the resorts of the gamester. A young wife, once happy and with a fair prospect before her, stood weeping by his bed side, whilst his infant child wept, as it listened to the phrenzied ejaculations of the lost and abandoned gamester.—*Literary Cadet.*

The following, from the Geneva Gazette, is the best pun we have seen for many a day: "Not long since, a neighboring merchant sent a statement of accounts to an insolvent firm, requesting them in some way to acknowledge the debt, and at the same time wishing to know if there was any probability of its ever being liquidated. He received in return the following laconic reply: "It is *du bi-ous.*" [Due by us.]

We notice an advertisement in an exchange paper, wherein one Mr. Pig speaks of his wife having eloped from his bed and board. We sincerely hope Mrs. Pig will go back to her liege lord, and make the stye comfortable for the old grunter and their little porkers. When a woman *marries* a hog, she ought to make up her mind to go the entire swine.

Vel, vat of it?—"The owner of the Tennessee horse" happens to be a Mississippian, and had he lost $100,000, would merely have anticipated the yearly receipt of his Cotton crop. The loss of $40,000 isn't a *priming* to his annual *load*. The Tennesseeans are said to have lost $200,000! But what of that? They'll make it up in six months at the "soft places." The loss of twice the sum they don't mind a circumstance—no, not the shake of a cow's thumb! —[*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

Singular Custom.—A letter from Moscow, published in a Paris paper says:

"On the 17th of May was celebrated the holiday called the 'inspection of the betrothed.' The young men who wish to marry are drawn up in a row on the sides of the public walk, and during the lapse of five or six hours, they behold the processions walk along their ranks as at a review—the young women, decorated in their best attire, brilliant with their natural graces, and ornamented with diamond mixed with flowers. On the following day proposals are made to the parents of those young women who have attracted the notice of the bystanders."

Sir Walter Raleigh once said that the only difference between a rich and poor man was, that the former could *eat when he pleased, and the latter when he could get it.*

M. Arago, a celebrated philosopher of France who is lecturing in Paris, upon the subject of the central heat of the earth, has induced the municipality to commence digging a well for the purpose of proving the correctness of his views. The workmen advanced 900 feet, when they came to a stratum of chalk so thick as to have discouraged further efforts, but for the persuasions of scientific individuals, who were desirous to see the experiment continued. By observations made already, with a thermometer, it seems there is no doubt of an increase of temperature as they descend towards the centre of the earth, so great as to have every thing in a fused state at the 10th degree from the surface, and the sanguine philosopher expects shortly to strike into a vein of hot water, which will flow to the top, and supply all Paris with warm baths.—*New Orleans Com. Bulletin.*

Never be in bed at six in the morning or out of it at ten at night. The early riser is always in time with his business, while the sluggard runs after it all the day, and never can overtake it.

NEW FALL AND WINTER Goods.

The Subscribers

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they are now receiving their Fall supply of

GOODS,

lately purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, which consist in part of the following articles:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, Drab, Steel-mix'd, Green, and Invisible Green } **Cloths,**
Low priced do
Superfine Plaid, Corded, and Striped } **Cassimeres,** *(latest style.)*
Plain Black, Cinnamon, and Silver Drab do
Stripe, Plaid and Plain *SATTINETS*, all colors, and from 75 cents to $2,50 per yard,
Sattin, Silk, Valentia, and Merino } **Vestings,** *(new style.)*
Superfine Black Velvet do
Fine and Superfine 5-4 and 3-4 **Merinoes,**
Figured do
French do
Merino Gros de Nap., a new article for Ladies Dresses,
Black Prudeswa, Italian, Grode Swiss, Sinchews, and Sarsnet } **Silks,**
Colored Silks, a good assortment,
A good assortment of figured Silks,
A splendid assortment of Ladies Dress **Hdfs,**
Black Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Colored do
Black and Colored Prussian *SHAWLS*, from 25 cents to $1,25,
Red, White, and Green *FLANNEL*,
Canton do. a good article for Drawers,
Plaid and Plain Linsey Bed Ticking,
Bleached Shirting and Sheeting,
A general assortment of Brown Domestics, from 10 to 30 cents,
A splendid assortment of English, French, and American **Prints**, from 10 to 40 cents,
Plain Straw, Tuscan, Imitation Tuscan, and Beaver **Hats**, for Ladies,
A general assortment of Stocks, Linen Collars, Caps, &c.
Lamb's wool Hose and half Hose,
Cotton do do do.
A general assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hats, Shoes, Boots, Saddles, Bridles,
Hardware and Cuttery,
Crockery, Glass, Queensware,
Blankets, Umbrellas & Bagging,

Together with other articles not enumerated.

The subscribers return their sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal encouragement they have received heretofore, and they assure them that they will sell Goods as low, either for *Cash* or on *Time*, to punctual dealers, as they can be purchased in this section of country. Purchasers would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. All they ask, is to call, hear prices, and judge for yourselves.

A. & W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Oct. 10, 1836. 17tf

Furniture at Auction.

ON Saturday, the 12th of November next, I will sell all the Furniture of Richard S. Dinkins, dec'd., at his late residence in Charlotte. Among other desirable articles is

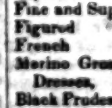
1 Superior Milch Cow.

The usual credit given.

JAS. H. ORR, *Administrator.*

October 26, 1836. 19

Town Property for Sale.



THE house which George Hampton occupied, in the town of Charlotte, with eight lots attached to it, are now for sale. Possession will be given on the first of January, 1837. Apply to the subscriber living in Cabarrus for terms, which will be made accommodating.

JNO. ROBINSON.

Oct. 25*th*, 1836. 3w*r*

Public Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Oliver, dec'd., I will sell, on Tuesday the 15th of November next, at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, viz:

Four head of horses,
Stock of Cattle,
First rate new road wagon and geer,
Farming Utensils,
A Cotton Gin and Screw Press,
Corn, Fodder, Hay, Oats, &c.,

Together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JOHN BLACK, *Executor.*

Oct. 25*th* 1836. 17-3t

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment immediately; and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

The Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC FOR 1837,

JUST received and for sale at this office. Price 10 cents single.

VALUABLE PLANTATION & LANDS FOR SALE.

Such as are not offered every day.

THE Subscriber will sell the Plantation on which he now resides, in Providence Settlement, eight miles South-east of Charlotte, between McMichael and McAlpine's Creeks, containing **287** acres—100 acres cleared and in excellent repair and fine state of cultivation. The buildings are a Dwelling House, Kitchens, Barn, Meathouse, Smithshop, &c., all large and new; water good and abundant—a well in the yard besides two good springs on the place; soil first rate, land level, and situation healthy, convenient, and beautiful. Any one wishing a productive Farm and a delightful Home, can now be suited.

—ALSO—

43 acres of woodland, one mile distant from the above, and ¼ of a mile South of Sharon Church, high, healthy, and handsome, soil tolerable, timber fine and abundant.

—ALSO—

My interest in the place where my father lived, between the two above mentioned tracts, containing **234** acres, soil tolerable, and the situation admired by all who have seen it for health and beauty.

—ALSO—

My interest in three other tracts, one in Lincoln county, on the public road between Beaties Ford and Morganton, fifteen miles North-west of Lincolnton, containing about **250** or **300** acres. The other two on the West side of Sugar Creek, 5 miles South of Charlotte, through one of which the public road from Charlotte to Camden passes, containing in both about **248** acres,—all principally woodland, high, handsome, well watered and well timbered.

For other particulars apply to the subscriber.

H. M. LEE.

Oct. 18, 1836. 16*tf*

Charlotte Bakery.

THE subscriber has taken this method to inform the public in general, that he is now ready to carry on the above business in all its branches; he will furnish

Crackers of all sorts, Butter Biscuit,
Sugar Cake, do. Jumbles,
Ginger Bread, and Ginger Nuts.

The whole of these cakes will keep for twelve months.

Tea Rusk every evening at 5 o'clock.—Hot light BREAD every morning at 7 o'clock. All of which can be had as cheap as any imported.

Orders for Parties will be punctually attended to when proper notice given.

F. C. JOULLAIN.

Charlotte, August 3, 1836. 05*tf*

N. B. The highest price will be given for Butter and Eggs.

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Cuttery, Castings,
MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold *low* for CASH, or on time to *punctual* customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which *shall* receive strict attention. C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, fost Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 5*th*, 1836.

References: E. L. WINSLOW, WARREN WINSLOW, NOTT & STARR, STARK & PEARCE, YARBROUGH & RAY.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a few weeks ago, a negro man named *WASHINGTON.* Said Washington is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, about 25 years of age, dark complected, and is thought to be in the neighborhood of the Harris Mine. He was purchased from William A. Harris. The above reward will be given if delivered to me, or secured in any jail, so that I can get him.

GREEN HUIE.

Sept. 7, 1836. 10*tf*

Look at This!

THE Subscriber informs the Citizens of Charlotte, and the Public Generally, that he still keeps up the *OMNIBUS* concern for the purpose of conveying persons from Charlotte to any of the neighboring towns. He also keeps a neat and easy riding *JUMPER* for the same purpose. He also keeps fine riding horses. All of which will be hired out on as reasonable terms as possible. *First rate drivers in all cases.*

July 28, 1836. B. P. BOYD.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

Memory of Washington!

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the contemplated National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will in calling upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorized deputy, for such sums as they may think proper to subscribe to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar on his or her own account, but any smaller sum will be received: heads of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their households. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be enclosed, with others, in the Monument, to be preserved to future ages.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

June 17, 1836. 97tf

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICE ET HEPATICE, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremors, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, which is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affection. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachica et Hepatica*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.